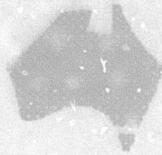


AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

**EMPLOYMENT,
EARNINGS
AND OTHER
LABOUR RELATED
STATISTICS
TASMANIA
1984-85**



AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS
HOBART, TASMANIA

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TASMANIA
1984-85**

188 Collins Street, Hobart

July 86

(f)

G.D. COCKING
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and
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INQUIRIES

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CONTENTS

EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

Table		Page
..	Scope, definitions and explanatory notes	1,2
1	Employed Wage and Salary Earners, July 1984 to June 1985	3
2	Employed Wage and Salary Earners by Industry, August 1984 to May 1985	3

EARNINGS AND HOURS

..	Scope, definitions and explanatory notes	4,5,6
3	Distribution of Weekly Earnings, May 1983	7
4	Composition of Average Weekly Earnings and Average Weekly Hours paid for, May 1983	7
5	Average Weekly Earnings of Employees, June 1983 to June 1985	7
6	Award Rates of Pay Indexes: Adult Males - Weekly rate of pay: wage and salary earners June 1979 to June 1985	8
7	Award Rates of Pay Indexes: Adult Females - Weekly rate of pay: wage and salary earners June 1979 to June 1985	8
8	State Basic Wage Rates: Hobart, August 1976 to April 1985	9
9	Federal Total Wage: Increase in wage rates, August 1976 to April 1985	9
10	Minimum Wage, Adult Males, Weekly Rates: Federal and Tasmanian awards, May 1977 to April 1984	10

OTHER LABOUR STATISTICS

..	Scope, definitions and explanatory notes	11
11	Trade Unions: Number and Membership, 1972 to 1984	12
12	Industrial Disputes: All Industry Groups, 1977 to 1984	12
13	Industrial Disputes by Industry Division 1980 to 1984	12
14	Method of Settlement of Industrial Disputes: All Industry Groups 1978 to 1984	13
15	Job Vacancies, May 1979 to August 1985	13

GRAPHS

Distribution of Weekly Earnings, May 1983	6
Award Rates of Pay Indexes, June 1980 to June 1985	9
Basic and Minimum Wages, May 1977 to April 1985	10

Related Publications

The information contained in this bulletin is generally available in Canberra Office publications listed below. Later information, information for other states, or more detailed information may be available on request. Some details are also included in the Monthly Summary of Statistics, Tasmania (1303.6). A new publication, Labour Force Statistics, Tasmania (6201.6), gives details of Tasmania's Labour Force, derived from the monthly Labour Force Surveys.

Employed Wage and Salary Earners, Australia (6248.0), quarterly.
Average Weekly Earnings (6302.0), quarterly.
Earnings and Hours of Employees, Distribution and Composition (6306.0), annually.
Award Rates of Pay Indexes (6312.0), monthly.
Industrial Disputes (6321.0), monthly.
Trade Union Statistics (6323.0), annually.

Information about Tasmanian Office ABS publications may be obtained from the Catalogue of Publications, 1986, Tasmanian Office (1103.6). All publications produced by the ABS are listed in the annual Catalogue of Publications (1101.0) which is available free of charge from any ABS office.

Symbols and Other Usages

The following standard symbols are used in publications of the Tasmanian Office of the ABS:

ASIC	Australian Standard Industrial Classification	r	figure or series revised since previous issue
M	males;	..	not applicable
F	females;	-	nil or rounded to zero
P	persons	—	break in continuity of the series (where drawn across a column between two consecutive figures)
n.a.	not available	(H)	located in Hobart Statistical Division;
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified	(S)	located in Southern Statistical Division;
n.e.i.	not elsewhere included	*	subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
n.p.	not available for separate publication but included in totals where applicable		
n.y.a.	not yet available		
p	preliminary - figure or series subject to revision		

Values are shown in Australian currency.
Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, TASMANIA

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. The following tables represent, in part, the results of the quarterly Survey of Employment and Earnings which was introduced in the September quarter 1983. The survey is designed to obtain from employers information on numbers of wage and salary earners employed each month and their quarterly earnings. It replaces the civilian employees series, based principally on information obtained from payroll tax returns, which was discontinued after April 1980.

2. Background information on the reasons for the introduction of the new survey is provided in 'Information Paper: Review of ABS Employment Statistics (6239.0) published on 8 July 1981. Further information on the differences in concepts, methodology and coverage of the old and new employment series is provided in Information Paper: New Statistical Series: Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime (6256.0) issued on 21 June 1984.

3. All wage and salary earners who received pay in the quarter were represented in the survey, except:

- (a) members of the Australian permanent defence force;
- (b) employees of enterprises in the private sector primarily engaged in agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting;
- (c) employees in private households employing staff;
- (d) unpaid family helpers;
- (e) employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc.;
- (f) employees based outside Australia;
- (g) self employed persons such as subcontractors, owner drivers and consultants.

4. The survey is conducted by mail each quarter with data collected on monthly employment and quarterly earnings. For the first and last month of each quarter the number of persons is collected; for the mid month of each quarter, details of males and females, full-time and part-time, are collected. (Estimates of full-time and part-time employees have not been included in this issue, but are available on request.)

5. For the Private sector, a sample of approximately 20 000 private employers was selected from the ABS register of businesses to ensure adequate State and industry representation. In Tasmania, the sample size of the private sector was approximately 1 250 units. The statistical unit for the survey comprises all activities of an enterprise in a particular State. Each statistical unit was classified to an industry which reflected the predominant activity of the enterprise in the State. In a small number of cases where an enterprise had significant employment in more than one industry, a separate statistical unit was created for each industry. The statistical units were stratified by State, industry and size of employment and a simple random sample selected from each stratum.

6. For the Government sector, statistical units were derived in the same way as for the private sector; data from all government units are collected in the survey.

Comparability of results

7. The new series differs in several important ways from the former payroll tax-based civilian employees series and estimates of employed wage and salary earners provided by the Labour Force Survey. In particular, data are obtained directly from a sample survey of employers drawn from an ABS register of business units which is more complete than the coverage provided by employers subject to payroll tax. Comparability with Labour Force Survey estimates is affected by the use of a different survey methodology and definitions. A detailed description of the comparability between the new Survey of Employers series, the former payroll tax-based Civilian Employees series and the series provided by the Labour Force Survey is presented in the Information Paper (6256.0) referred to above.

8. Prior to July 1983 the number of government employees was derived from a variety of administrative sources. Commonwealth Government departments and authorities generally reported the number of employees on the payroll on the last working day of the month,

but for State and local government employees data were usually provided for the last day of the last pay-period ending in the month. In an attempt to provide unduplicated estimates off the number of persons who were wage and salary earners, certain government returns were adjusted to exclude some part-time employees considered to have full-time jobs elsewhere.

9. Government employment figures for July 1983 and subsequent months are based on data obtained from government departments and authorities using the same questionnaire, definitions, reference period, collection and processing procedures as the the sample of private employers.

Definitions

10. Reference period refers to the last pay-period ending on or before a specified date, usually about the middle of the quarter. If the operations of the establishment(s) covered by the return were seriously curtailed by an industrial dispute, breakdown, fire, during the reference period, particulars for the previous normal pay-period were obtained.

11. Number of employees refers to all employees who received pay for any part of the relevant pay-period. All permanent, temporary, casual, managerial and executive employees are included. Part-time and casual employees who may have worked only a few hours during the reference period are included. Employees on paid leave and those employees on workers' compensation who continue to be paid through the employer's payroll are also included. Casual employees who work on an irregular basis and who were not paid during the relevant pay-period, employees on leave without pay, on strike or stood down without pay for the whole of the pay-period are excluded.

12. Full-time employees are permanent, temporary and casual employees who normally work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and received pay for any part of the reference period; if agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 35 hours or more per week.

13. Part-time employees are permanent, temporary and casual employees who are not full-time employees as defined above.

14. Government employees comprise not only administrative employees but also all other employees or Commonwealth, State, local and semi-government bodies engaged in services such as railways, road transport, banks, postal and tele-communications, air transport, education, radio, television, police, public works, factories, marketing authorities, hospitals and welfare institutions.

15. Commonwealth employees are those employed by all government departments, agencies and authorities created by or reporting to the Commonwealth Parliament. Those bodies run jointly by Commonwealth and State governments are classified to Commonwealth.

16. State employees are those employed by all State government departments and authorities created by or reporting to State Parliaments, including organisations for which the Commonwealth has assumed financial responsibility, e.g. universities. Following self-government, the Northern Territory administration has been classified as a 'State' government.

17. Local Government employees are those employed by municipalities and shires and other local authorities created by or subject to the provisions of local government legislation, such as county councils in New South Wales.

Industry classification

18. Industry is classified according to the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC) 1978 Edition, (1201.0).

19. Estimates and Standard Errors. As the estimates of private sector employment in this publication are based on information relating to a sample of employers rather than a complete enumeration,

EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, TASMANIA

EXPLANATORY NOTES - Continued

they are subject to sampling variability. That is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if the information had been obtained from all employers. This difference, called sampling error, should not be confused with inaccuracy that may occur because of imperfections in reporting by respondents or in processing by the ABS; such inaccuracy is referred to as non-sampling error and may occur in any enumeration, whether it be a full count or sample. Efforts have been made to reduce non-sampling error by careful design of questionnaires, detailed checking of returns and quality control of processing.

The sampling error associated with any estimate can be estimated from the sample results. One measure of sampling error is given by the standard error which indicates the degree to which an estimate

may vary from the value that would have been obtained from a full enumeration (the 'true' figure). There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate differs from the true value by less than one standard error, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors.

If the standard error of an estimate is large relative to the size of the estimate, this detracts seriously from the usefulness of that estimate.

For standard errors of level and movement for Table 2 Employed Wage and Salary Earners Tasmania by Industry see ABS publication Employed Wage and Salary Earners Australia (6246.0) September 1983, December 1983, March 1984 and June 1984.

TABLE 1. EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, TASMANIA (a)

Males						
Period		Commonwealth	State	Local	Total Government	Private
1984	August	7.3	21.9	2.9	32.2	52.2
	November	7.3	21.8	2.7	31.8	53.1
1985	February	7.4	20.9	2.8	31.0	54.6
	May	7.4	22.3	2.8	32.5	54.2
Females						
Period		Commonwealth	State	Local	Total Government	Private
1984	August	2.7	17.6	0.6	21.0	34.1
	November	2.8	17.8	0.6	21.2	37.1
1985	February	2.8	15.7	0.6	19.1	37.4
	May	2.8	18.0	0.7	21.5	37.6
Persons						
Period		Commonwealth	State	Local	Total Government	Private
1984	July	9.9	39.3	3.7	52.9	85.5
	August	10.0	39.6	3.6	53.2	86.4
	September	10.0	37.0	3.5	50.5	87.0
	October	10.1	39.2	3.4	52.7	88.4
	November	10.1	39.6	3.3	53.0	90.2
	December	10.1	37.5	3.3	50.9	91.7
1985	January	10.2	36.4	3.3	49.8	89.5
	February	10.2	36.5	3.4	50.1	92.0
	March	10.0	39.0	3.5	52.5	92.4
	April	10.2	39.7	3.4	53.3	92.1
	May	10.2	40.3	3.5	54.0	91.8
	June	10.2	37.9	3.5	51.6	90.4

(a) Male/female split is only available for the mid-month of each quarter.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYED WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS, TASMANIA

INDUSTRY												
('000)												
Industry	August 1984			November 1984			February 1985			May 1985		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
Mining	3.1	0.2	3.3	3.1	0.2	3.3	3.1	0.2	3.2	3.1	0.2	3.2
Manufacturing	19.4	4.3	23.7	19.5	4.6	24.2	19.8	4.3	24.1	19.9	4.7	24.5
Electricity, gas and water	5.4	0.4	5.8	5.3	0.4	5.7	5.4	0.4	5.8	5.4	0.4	5.8
Construction	5.5	0.9	6.3	6.1	1.0	7.1	6.2	1.2	7.3	6.0	1.2	7.2
Wholesale and retail trade	13.3	10.3	23.7	13.1	10.3	23.5	13.4	10.4	23.7	13.7	10.5	24.1
Wholesale trade	5.5	1.6	7.2	5.6	1.7	7.2	5.6	1.7	7.3	5.9	1.9	7.8
Retail trade	7.8	8.7	16.5	7.6	8.7	16.2	7.7	8.6	16.4	7.8	8.6	16.3
Transport and storage	5.7	0.9	6.5	5.9	2.0	7.9	6.0	2.1	8.1	5.9	1.4	7.3
Communication	2.6	0.7	3.3	2.6	0.7	3.3	2.7	0.8	3.4	2.7	0.7	3.4
Finance, property and business services	6.7	7.2	14.0	6.5	7.4	14.0	7.3	7.6	14.8	6.7	7.2	13.8
Public administration and defence (a)	5.4	2.4	7.8	5.2	2.3	7.5	5.2	2.3	7.5	5.4	2.4	7.8
Community services	12.8	22.2	35.0	13.1	23.2	36.2	11.9	21.1	33.0	13.3	23.8	37.1
Recreation, personal and other services (b)	3.8	5.5	9.4	3.8	6.0	9.8	4.0	6.3	10.3	4.0	6.6	10.6
Total all industries (c)	84.4	55.1	139.5	84.9	58.3	143.2	85.6	56.5	142.1	86.7	59.1	145.8

(a) Excludes members of permanent defence forces and employees of overseas embassies, consulates, etc.

(b) Excludes private households employing staff.

(c) Includes employees of government agencies classified to agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

SCOPE, DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

May Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours

1. Earnings and hours surveys were conducted in May each year from 1974 to 1981. From 1981 to 1985 it was biennial but is now again conducted annually, the next to be held in May 1986.

2. Where an establishment was closed down for part or the whole of the survey pay-period or operations were seriously curtailed by an industrial dispute, breakdown, fire, etc., the employer was asked to supply survey particulars for the previous normal pay-period.

Scope of the Survey

3. The wage and salary earners were represented except:

- (a) members of the permanent defence forces;
- (b) employees in agriculture;
- (c) employees in private households employing staff;
- (d) waterside workers employed on a casual basis;
- (e) employees on workers' compensation.

Coverage

4. The survey covered stratified random samples of government departments and authorities, hospitals and private employers.

Survey Design

5. The majority of employers selected were requested to supply relevant details, on separate questionnaires only a sample of their employees. Individual employees were randomly selected by the employers in accordance with instructions supplied by the ABS. Employers with fewer than 10 employees were required to complete a separate questionnaire for every employee.

Definitions

6. Employees comprise male and female wage and salary earners who received pay for the specified pay-period.

7. Full-time employees are employees whose standard (or rostered) weekly hours of work were at least 30 hours. Included are full-time employees who began or ceased work during the pay-period and full-time employees on paid annual leave, paid sick leave and paid holidays. Some employees (e.g. aircrews, teachers, university lecturers), although paid for a weekly attendance of less than 30 hours, were classified as full-time.

8. Part-time employees are those employees who ordinarily worked less than 30 hours a week. Employees on short-time who normally worked 30 hours or more a week were classified as full-time employees.

9. Non-managerial employees were defined to include minor supervisory employees, leading hands, clerical and office staff as well as ordinary wages employees. They exclude managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff, generally defined as those employees (a) who were ineligible to receive payment for overtime, or (b) who, although subject to payment for overtime, were in charge of a significant number of employees in a separate establishment (or establishments). For some occupations in government employment, such as school teachers and nurses, there is no general payment for overtime. In these cases, managerial, etc. staff were determined according to the degree of supervision exercised or in relation to the pay structure of associated administrative employees.

10. Standard (or rostered) weekly hours refers to the number of hours constituting a full week's work for the specified pay-period.

11. Weekly hours paid for refers to the hours for which payment was made. It comprises ordinary time hours, and overtime hours, which are those in excess of ordinary time hours. For employees paid other than weekly, hours were converted to a weekly basis. For employees who began or ceased work, or were absent without pay for any reason during the specified pay-period, only the hours actually paid for were included. Where agreed hours of work were less than award hours, hours were based on agreed hours. Weekly hours paid for were not reported for managerial, executive, professional and higher supervisory staff.

12. Ordinary time hours refers to award, standard or agreed hours of work. It includes stand-by or reporting time which are part of standard hours, and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave and long service leave taken during the specified pay-period.

13. Weekly earnings refers to gross earnings before taxation and other deductions have been made. It comprises overtime earnings, which refers to payment for overtime hours as defined above, and ordinary time earnings. It includes one week's proportion of payments made other than on a weekly basis, e.g. salary paid fortnightly or monthly and paid annual leave or other leave taken during the specified pay-period. Pay in advance, retrospective pay and annual or periodic bonuses, etc. are excluded.

14. Ordinary time earnings refers to that part of weekly earnings which is attributable to ordinary time hours. It comprises payment by measured result, award or agreed base rate of pay and other earnings (excluding overtime).

15. Payment by measured result refers to payment by incentive, piecework, task bonus, commission, etc.

16. Award or agreed base rate of pay refers to the award, etc. rate of pay for ordinary time hours paid for, and includes all allowances (other than overtime) specified in the award, etc.

17. Other pay refers to ordinary time earnings not included in payment by measured result nor in award or agreed base rate of pay described above. It includes attendance and good timekeeping bonuses, profit-sharing and any other forms of over-award, etc. pay.

18. Median earnings is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having earnings above the median and the other having earnings below it. Medians were calculated from grouped data, linear interpolation being used within the class interval in which the median fell.

19. Mean (or average) earnings is the amount obtained by dividing the total earnings of a group (e.g. full-time employees) by the number of employees in the group.

Average Weekly Earnings

20. This survey was introduced in September quarter 1983. Information is obtained from a new sample selected from the recently upgraded ABS register of businesses and is not strictly comparable with estimates of average weekly earnings published prior to June 1984. The sample was selected to ensure adequate State and industry representation.

21. Background information for the introduction of the new sample is provided in Information Paper: New Statistical Series: Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime (6256.0) published on 21 June 1984, copies of which are available on request.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

SCOPE, DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES - Continued

22. The new and old samples were run in parallel for both the September quarter 1983 and the December quarter 1983 and estimates of average weekly earnings for the previous quarters have been revised based on the relationship between the estimates produced from the new and old sample surveys for the December quarter 1983. Estimates for previous quarters have been revised by applying to the new estimates for the December quarter 1983 previously published quarterly movements.

Scope of the Survey

23. All wage and salary earners who received pay in respect of the reference period were represented in the survey, except:

- (a) members of the Australian permanent defence forces;
- (b) employees of establishments primarily engaged in agriculture;
- (c) employees in private households, employing staff;
- (d) employees on workers' compensation;
- (e) employees based outside Australia;
- (f) employees paid solely from commission without a retainer;
- (g) self employed persons such as working proprietors of unincorporated businesses;
- (h) subcontractors;
- (i) owner/drivers.

Survey Design

24. A sample of approximately 4 000 employers is selected from the ABS register of businesses to ensure adequate State and industry representation. The sample is updated each quarter to take account of new businesses, those which have ceased operation and structural changes such as takeovers and mergers. The statistical unit for the survey comprises all activities of an enterprise in a particular State or Territory. Each statistical unit is classified to an industry which reflects the predominant activity of the enterprise in the State or Territory. In a small number of cases where an enterprise has significant employment in more than one industry, a separate statistical unit is created for each industry. The statistical units are stratified by State, government/private, industry and size of employment and a simple random sample selected from each stratum.

Definitions

25. Reference period refers to the last pay-period ending on or before a specified date, usually about the middle of the quarter. If the operations of the establishment(s) covered by the return were seriously curtailed by an industrial dispute, breakdown, fire, during the reference period, particulars for the previous normal pay-period were obtained.

26. Employees comprise male and female wage and salary earners who received pay for the specified pay-period.

27. Full-time employees are those who work the agreed or award hours for a full-time employee in their occupation and who received pay for any part of the reference period; if agreed or award hours do not apply, employees are regarded as full-time if they ordinarily work 30 hours or more a week. Full-time employees temporarily on short-time, or who began or ceased work during the reference period, are included. Some employees, who were paid for a weekly attendance of less than 30 hours (e.g. aircrews, teachers, university lecturers), are classified as full-time if they worked the normal scheduled hours for a full-time week.

28. Adults are employees 21 years of age or over and those employees who are under 21 years of age but are paid at the full adult rate for their occupation.

29. Weekly total earnings refers to earnings of employees in the reference period, before taxation and any other deductions, e.g. superannuation, board and lodging, have been made. Earnings comprise overtime earnings, ordinary time earnings, shift allowances, penalty rates, commission and similar payments, and that part of paid annual leave, paid sick leave, long service leave and paid holidays taken during the

reference period. Retrospective pay or pay in advance, annual leave loadings and other bonuses not related to the reference period are excluded.

30. Weekly ordinary time earnings refers to that part of weekly total earnings attributable to award, standard or agreed hours of work. Included in relation to these hours are shift allowances, penalty rates, commissions, bonuses and incentive payments, and one week's proportion of payments for annual and other leave taken during the specified pay-period.

Factors Affecting Average Weekly Earnings

31. Figures of average weekly earnings are derived by dividing estimates of gross earnings by estimates of employment. The averages may be affected not only by changes in the level of earnings by employees but also by changes to the overall composition of the labour force such as variations in employment levels, occupation distribution and proportions of part-time, casual and junior employees.

Reliability of the Estimates

32. Since the estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of employers they are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ by chance from the figures that would have been produced if all employers had been included in the survey.

33. One measure of the sampling variability is given by the standard error. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained, had all employers been included, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. For greater detail on the 'Standard Error' refer to paragraph 19 on page 2 of this publication.

Comparability

34. Because of the different conceptual and methodological bases this series is not comparable with (i) the payroll tax based series it replaces; (ii) the results of the May survey of Employee Earnings and Hours; or (iii) the Weighted Average Minimum Wage Rates (see next section).

Award Rates of Pay Indexes

35. The indexes are based on the occupational structure existing in May 1976 and are designed to measure trends in rates payable under awards. The award rates of pay indexes have been compiled on a monthly basis from June 1976 and replace indexes of wage rates.

36. The construction of the award rates indexes is similar in general design to other indexes such as the Consumer Price Index and the Wholesale Price Indexes, and is based on a representative 'basket' of occupations. The indexes of award rates, like other indexes, depict movements. They are updated monthly on the basis of advice of award variations determined or authorised by industrial tribunals. Variations to some unregistered collective agreements (i.e. those agreements made by an employer with a group of employees and which are not registered with a Federal or State industrial arbitration authority) are also included in the indexes.

37. All full-time adult wage and salary earners whose rates of pay are normally varied in accordance with awards, determinations or registered collective agreements are covered in the indexes. Approximately 1 per cent of employees are covered by unregistered collective agreements (i.e. those agreements made by an employer with a group of employees and which are not registered with a Federal or State industrial arbitration authority). For statistical purposes these have been considered to be similar to awards. The rates prescribed in the more important of these, such as the collective agreement between the Commonwealth Bank and its employees, have therefore also been included in the indexes. Rates of pay applicable to approximately 11 per cent of full-time adult wage and salary earners who are not covered by awards, determinations or registered or unregistered collective agreements are excluded from the indexes.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

SCOPE, DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES - continued

38. The source used to base the indexes was the May 1976 Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, a sample survey which included information on occupations, awards and award designations from approximately 70 000 selected employees. A sub-sample of approximately 4 000 employee records obtained from the May 1976 Survey of Employee Earnings and Hours, limited to full-time adult employees covered by awards, was selected and stratified by State and occupation group.

39. The coverage of the indexes is confined to full-time adult wage and salary earners whose rates of pay are normally varied in accordance with awards, etc. For the benefit of users, separate indexes have been produced relating to wage earners only. In order to produce separate indexes for wage earners and wage and salary earners it was necessary to devise some arbitrary means of distinguishing between the two. For the purposes of constructing these indexes, the following definitions were adopted:

Wage earners - those engaged mainly in manual work and/or employed in blue collar occupations. Remuneration for wage earners is usually stated in terms of a weekly wage.

Salary earners - those engaged mainly in non-manual work and/or employed in white collar occupations. Remuneration for salary earners is normally stated in terms of an annual salary.

40. For further tables and definitions see publication Award Rates of Pay Australia, (5312.0).

Basic Wages

41. The concept of a 'basic' or 'living' wage was common to wage rates determined by industrial authorities in Australia before an award of the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Commission in June 1967 introduced the 'total wage' concept. (Tasmanian State Industrial Boards, however, have retained the basic wage in their determinations.)

Total Wages

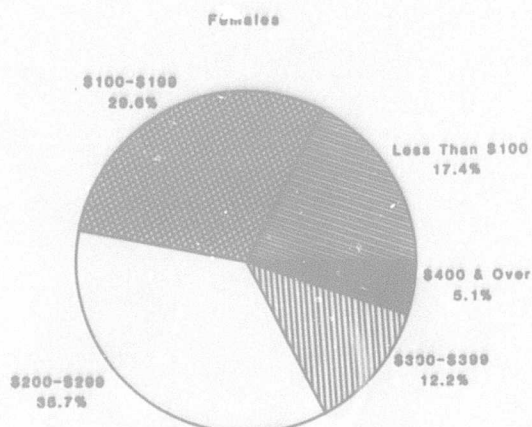
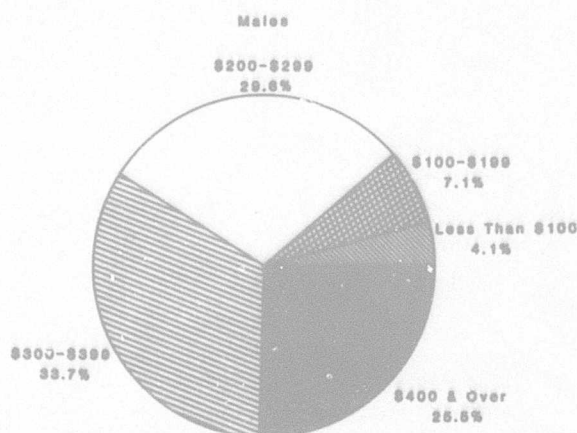
42. The June 1967 decision handed down by the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Commission abolished the concept of the basic wage in Federal awards. The basic wage and margins were replaced by a 'total wage' which became operative from the first pay-period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. The 'minimum wage' concept (see following section) introduced by the Commission in July 1966 was retained.

Minimum Wages

43. In its July 1966 decision, the Commission ordered that the 'minimum wage' paid under the Metal Trades Award should include a margin of \$3.75 above the appropriate basic wage. The minimum wage was expressed as a total wage. In July 1967 Tasmanian Wages Boards adopted a similar concept.

DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY EARNINGS, TASMANIA

Percent Of Employees, May 1985



MAY SURVEY OF EMPLOYEE EARNINGS AND HOURS
TABLE 3. DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY EARNINGS, MAY 1983 (a)

Weekly earnings (\$)	Males		Weekly earnings (\$)	Females					
	Percent of employees			Percent of employees					
	Tasmania	Australia		Tasmania	Australia				
Under 100	}	5.7	{	5.2	}	12.1	{	7.4	
100 and under 120				1.3				3.4	
120 and under 140				1.6				3.3	
140 and under 160	}	5.9	{	1.6	{	11.6	{	4.7	
160 and under 180				1.5				4.5	
180 and under 200				1.8				4.8	
200 and under 220	}	9.1	{	2.6	{	10.4	{	4.5	
220 and under 240				4.1				4.8	
240 and under 260				6.8				4.7	
260 and under 280		6.4		6.8		8.2		4.5	
280 and under 300		7.4		7.8		10.0		4.7	
300 and under 320		6.8		7.2		10.5		6.4	
320 and under 340		8.7		7.9		9.1		7.9	
340 and under 360		6.8		6.7		9.8		10.7	
360 and under 380		6.8		6.2				8.0	
380 and under 400		5.8		4.8		9.8		6.3	
400 and under 450		5.6		4.3		6.4		10.1	
450 and under 500		9.5		9.0				5.4	
500 and under 550	}	9.9	{	6.7	{	9.8	{	7.8	
550 and under 600						4.5			
600 and over						2.8			
Total		100.0		100.0		100.0		100.0	

(a) For definitions see explanatory notes on page 4.

TABLE 4. COMPOSITION OF AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS PAID FOR, MAY 1983, TASMANIA (a)

Particulars	Males			Females		
	Full-time non-managerial			Full-time non-managerial		
	Junior	Adult	All	Junior	Adult	All
Weekly earnings (\$)						
Overtime	*	21.90	17.70	*	*	3.00
Ordinary time -						
Award or agreed basic rate pay	166.50	306.50	300.60	166.80	282.80	200.60
Payment by measured output	**	9.90	7.40	*	*	*
Other pay		7.20	6.00	*	*	*
Total	180.40	345.50	331.60	172.40	289.00	206.60
Weekly hours paid for						
Overtime	1.3	1.7	**	*	*	**
Ordinary time	38.6	38.7	**	38.7	37.8	**
Total	39.9	40.4	**	39.1	38.2	**

(a) For definitions see explanatory notes on page 4. Estimates of average weekly earnings are rounded to the nearest 10 cents and those of average weekly hours paid for are rounded to the first decimal place.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS
TABLE 5. AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES, TASMANIA (a)
(\$)

Quarter	Survey reference date	Males			Females			Persons		
		Full time adults			Full time adults			Full time adults		
		Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly ordinary time earnings	Weekly total earnings	Weekly total earnings
1983 -										
June	20 May	355.00	371.70	337.10	285.70	290.50	190.10	339.70	354.30	280.40
September	19 August	346.30	360.70	329.30	290.30	294.80	211.30	330.90	342.60	282.30
December	18 November	357.40	376.30	347.00	303.10	308.10	223.30	342.40	357.50	297.20
1984 -										
March	17 February	366.60	387.50	358.10	309.10	314.80	233.10	350.60	367.30	309.20
June	18 May	381.00	401.30	371.40	323.10	328.10	245.20	364.50	380.40	321.10
September	17 August	378.80	395.20	365.30	319.80	324.90	239.00	362.30	375.50	315.80
December	16 November	387.00	417.00	376.90	322.10	327.30	232.60	368.60	387.20	316.20
1985 -										
March	15 February	389.20	415.80	383.60	322.70	329.60	235.50	370.60	391.80	324.00
June	17 May	397.20	421.20	390.20	329.60	335.40	235.10	378.60	397.60	325.90

(a) The estimates in this table have been revised in accordance with results obtained from a new sample of businesses selected from the upgraded ABS register of businesses. See ABS publications 6302.0 (June quarter 1984) and 6256.0.

TABLE 6. AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES ADULT MALES

- WEEKLY RATE OF PAY: WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

BASE: WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY AWARD RATE, JUNE 1976 = 100.0

Industry Group	June 1980	Dec 1980	June 1981	Dec 1981	June 1982	Dec 1982	June 1983	Dec 1983	June 1984	Dec 1984	June 1985
Mining	137.3	145.8	156.3	159.6	160.5	162.7	163.4	175.3	182.5	200.8	205.0
Manufacturing	139.6	146.3	157.7	166.2	176.9	183.6	185.0	193.8	202.0	202.2	207.3
Food, beverages and tobacco	140.6	147.2	156.1	161.1	162.0	176.7	179.2	186.9	194.5	195.3	200.7
Textiles, clothing and footwear	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	137.9	145.4	156.2	169.2	184.1	184.1	184.1	192.0	199.9	199.9	205.1
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Metal products, machinery and equipment	140.8	146.6	159.2	170.0	183.5	187.1	187.9	196.3	206.1	206.1	211.3
Basic metal products	139.2	144.6	156.1	161.0	174.4	177.1	179.0	191.9	199.2	199.2	204.1
Fabricated metal products, other machinery and equipment	143.0	149.1	163.9	181.4	194.0	196.5	196.5	204.9	213.2	213.2	218.7
Transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	138.8	140.0	156.6	162.4	177.7	183.8	190.9	199.3	207.4	207.4	212.9
Electricity, gas and water	137.5	143.3	153.8	177.2	180.4	186.4	190.8	199.0	207.2	206.2	211.6
Construction	138.0	146.0	156.8	168.2	177.7	184.7	185.1	197.5	205.4	205.4	210.7
Wholesale trade	141.1	149.2	160.3	167.4	174.2	181.0	184.4	195.4	203.4	203.4	208.7
Retail trade	136.5	146.1	157.0	157.7	167.5	177.3	177.4	188.0	195.7	195.7	200.8
Transport and storage	143.4	149.3	160.6	174.3	186.7	196.2	196.2	204.3	212.4	213.5	218.9
Communication	138.7	143.9	158.5	166.4	185.8	193.8	193.8	202.2	210.5	210.5	216.0
Finance, property and business services	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Public administration and defence	136.1	141.9	152.4	162.0	170.2	174.4	176.9	187.8	195.5	195.5	201.9
Community services	135.9	144.5	155.6	161.4	172.3	173.6	176.8	189.3	197.4	197.6	202.7
Recreation, personal and other services	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
All industries	138.4	145.6	156.8	165.2	175.0	181.0	182.8	193.1	201.1	202.0	207.3

TABLE 7. AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES ADULT FEMALES

- WEEKLY RATE OF PAY: WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS

BASE: WEIGHTED AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY AWARD RATE, JUNE 1976 = 100.0

Industry Group	June 1980	Dec 1980	June 1981	Dec 1981	June 1982	Dec 1982	June 1983	Dec 1983	June 1984	Dec 1984	June 1985
Mining	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	135.9	149.1	160.2	163.1	174.3	180.0	180.0	190.2	197.8	202.6	207.8
Food, beverages and tobacco	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Textiles, clothing and footwear	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paper, paper products, printing and publishing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chemical, petroleum and coal products	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Metal products, machinery and equipment	132.5	145.6	156.3	156.3	171.8	*	*	*	*	*	*
Basic metal products	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Fabricated metal products, other machinery and equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transport equipment	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Electricity, gas and water	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wholesale trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Retail trade	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transport and storage	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Communication	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Finance, property and business services	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Public administration and defence	136.1	141.8	152.3	165.3	172.3	178.9	180.3	189.6	197.3	197.3	204.1
Community services	137.7	144.0	155.6	160.4	175.0	175.5	179.4	192.8	201.0	201.0	206.3
Recreation, personal and other services	139.4	147.2	158.1	161.5	176.0	184.6	186.4	196.0	204.0	204.0	209.3
All industries	137.4	145.3	156.4	161.9	172.9	177.2	179.6	191.6	199.6	200.1	205.6

BASIC, TOTAL AND MINIMUM WAGES
TABLE 8. STATE BASIC WAGE RATES, HOBART (a)
(\$)

Date operative (b)		Adult males and females	Date operative (b)		Adult males and females
1976	17 August	60.70	1979	27 June	80.00
1976	22 November	62.90	1980	4 January	83.60
1977	31 March	68.60	1980	14 July	87.10
1977	24 May	69.90	1981	9 January	90.30
1977	22 August	71.30	1981	7 May	93.60
1977	12 December	72.40	1983	6 October	97.63
1978	28 February	73.50	1984	6 April	101.60
1978	7 June	74.50	1985	6 April	104.20
1978	12 December	77.50			

(a) State Industrial Boards have retained the basic wage concept.

(b) Rates are operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

TABLE 9. FEDERAL TOTAL WAGE: INCREASES IN WEEKLY WAGE RATES (a)

Date operative (b)		Adult males and females	Date operative (b)		Adult males and females
1976	15 August	(d) 1.5 per cent	1979	27 June	3.2 per cent
1976	22 November	2.2 per cent	1980	4 January	4.5 per cent
1977	31 March	\$5.70	1980	14 July	4.2 per cent
1977	24 May	(e) 1.9 per cent	1981	9 January	3.7 per cent
1977	22 August	2.0 per cent	1981	7 May	3.6 per cent
1977	12 December	1.5 per cent	1983	6 October	4.3 per cent
1978	28 February	(f) 1.5 per cent	1984	6 April	4.1 per cent
1978	7 June	1.3 per cent	1985	6 April	2.6 per cent
1978	12 December	4.0 per cent			

(a) The 1 July 1967 decision of the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Commission introduced the total wage concept and eliminated the basic wage and margins from its awards; the last federal basic wage award was on 11 July 1966 - \$33.40 for adult males and \$25.05 for adult females.

(b) Rates are operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

(c) Increase of 3 per cent up to a maximum of \$3.80 per week.

(d) \$2.50 for wage rates up to \$166 per week, 1.5 per cent for wage rates over \$166 per week.

(e) Increase of 1.9 per cent up to a maximum of \$3.80 per week.

(f) Increase of 1.5 per cent up to a maximum of \$2.60 per week.

AWARD RATES OF PAY INDEXES

Weekly Rate Of Pay: Wage And Salary Earners

Base: Weighted Average Minimum Weekly Award Rate June 1976=100

By Sex, June 1980 To June 1985

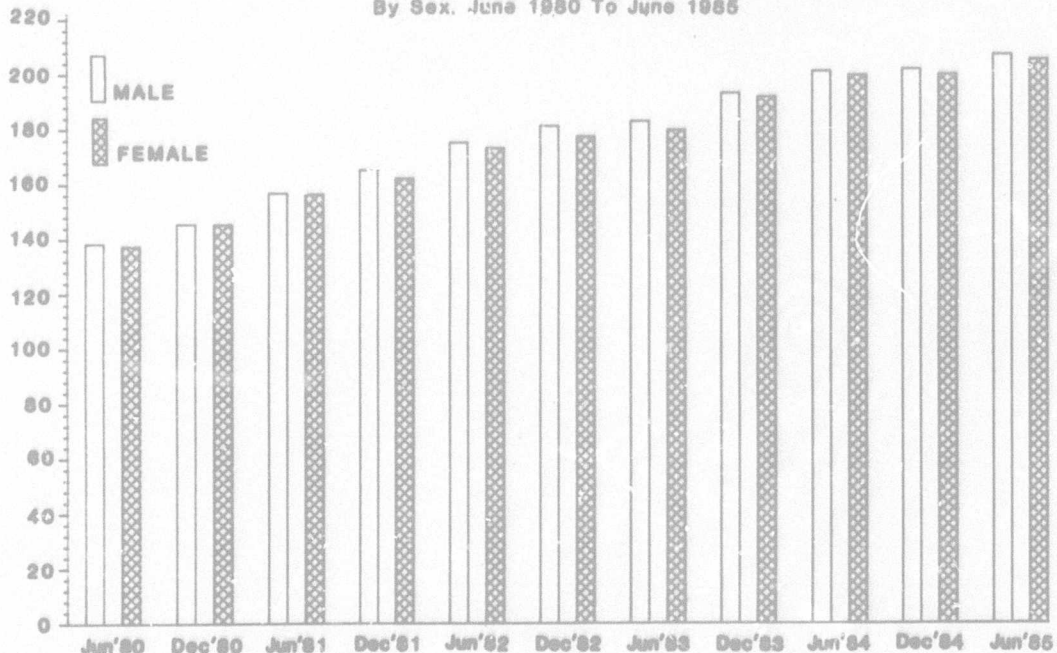


TABLE 10. MINIMUM WAGE, ADULTS, WEEKLY RATES:
FEDERAL AND TASMANIAN AWARDS
(\$)

Date operative (a)	Federal awards: Hobart		Tasmanian Industrial Boards' Determinations
	Amount		Amount
1977 24 May	109.00		110.10
1977 22 August	111.20		112.30
1977 12 December	112.90		114.00
1978 28 February	114.60		115.70
1978 7 June	116.10		117.20
1978 12 December	120.70		121.90
1979 27 June	124.60		125.80
1980 4 January	130.20		131.50
1980 14 July	135.70		137.00
1981 9 January	140.70		142.10
1981 7 May	145.80		147.20
1982 1 November	..		168.00
1983 6 October	152.10		175.20
1984 6 April	158.30		182.40
1985 6 April	162.40		187.10

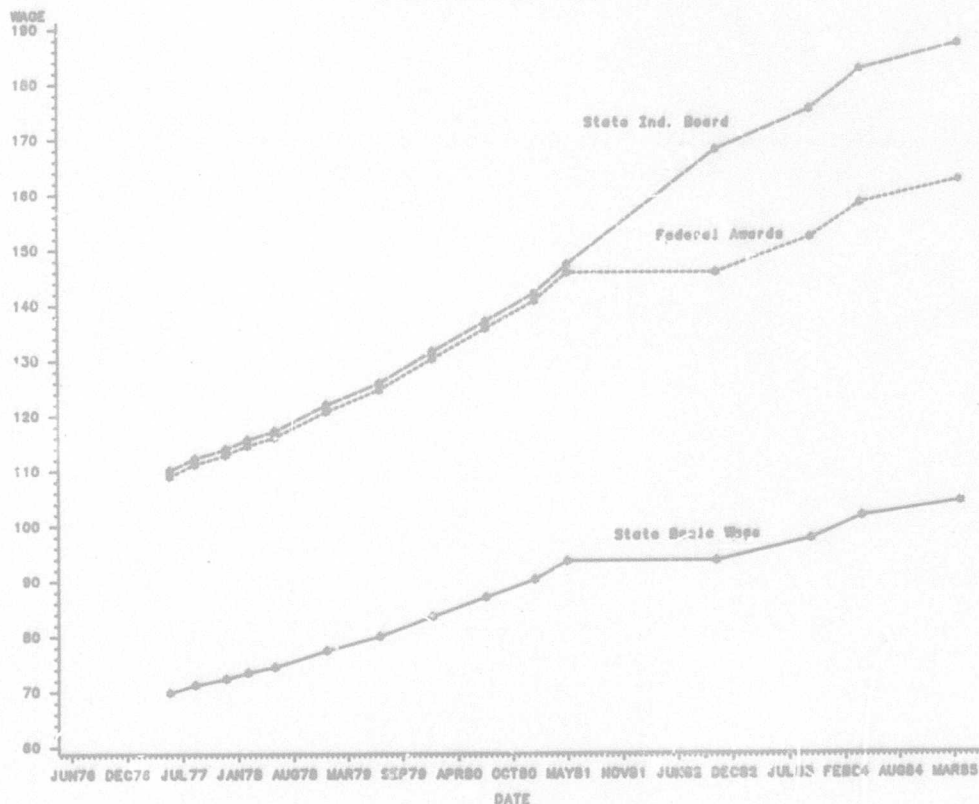
(a) Rates are operative from the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after the date shown.

NOTE: Minimum Wage for Adult Females: In the 1974 National Wage Case decision the Federal Conciliation and Arbitration Commission extended the minimum wage award provisions to adult females. The extension was made in three steps:

- (i) From the beginning of the first pay-period commencing on or after 23 May 1974, 85 per cent of the adult male minimum wage;
- (ii) From the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 September 1974 occurred, 90 per cent; and
- (iii) 100 per cent from the beginning of the pay-period in which 30 June 1975 occurred.

BASIC AND MINIMUM WAGES

State Basic Wage Rates, Federal and Tasmanian Minimum Awards
May 1977 to April 1985



OTHER LABOUR STATISTICS
SCOPE, DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Trade Unions

1. The figures shown in this section are compiled from a special collection of the membership of trade unions at 31 December each year. Proportion of total wage and salary earners shows approximate percentages of wage and salary earners in employment who were members of trade unions.

2. The published number of reporting trade unions varies from year to year as a result of mergers, amalgamations, unions ceasing to exist, new unions forming, existing organisations changing their status to bring them into scope of the collection and existing unions reporting for the first time. Prior to 1979, when organisations were first identified as being or having become trade unions, membership figures were not always obtained for earlier periods. The missing information is now obtained from the organisations concerned, but only for the period from 1968. In addition a number of organisations not previously counted as trade unions have been included in the statistics.

Industrial Disputes

3. Statistics relating to industrial disputes refer only to disputes of 10 man-days or more. Workers indirectly involved are those employees who, although not parties to the dispute, are put out of work at the establishment where the stoppage occurred. The figures exclude details relating to workers put out of work at establishments other than those where the stoppages occurred.

4. Industrial dispute statistics are compiled from: (i) direct collections from employers and trade unions; (ii) reports of government departments and other authorities; (iii) state and federal authorities; and (iv) trade journals, trade union and employer publications and newspaper reports. Particulars of some stoppages may be estimated; therefore the statistics should be regarded as giving a broad measure of the extent of work stoppages. Disputes not settled at the end of the year are included as new disputes in the figures of the following year. A dispute involving workers in more than one industry group is counted once only in the item 'Number of disputes' and is included in the industry group with the largest number of workers involved. However, workers involved, working days lost and estimated loss in wages and salaries are allocated to their respective industries.

Job Vacancies

5. The ABS conducted sample surveys of employers by mail in March each year from 1974 to 1978. Quarterly surveys, designed for the collection of a limited amount of data by telephone from a relatively small sample of employers were introduced in May 1977, suspended in May 1978, and re-introduced in May 1979.

6. Job vacancies included are those of at least one day's duration which are available for immediate filling on the survey date and for which recruitment action has been taken by the employer. Excluded are vacancies available only to existing employees of the organisation. In this context the Australian Public Service and the Public Services of the States and the Northern Territory are treated as 'Organisations'. Also excluded are vacancies which are to be filled by employees returning from paid or unpaid leave or after industrial disputes; vacancies for work carried out under contract; and vacancies not available within the particular State or Territory to which the return relates.

7. Since the estimates are based on information obtained from a sample of employers, they are subject to sampling errors. The reliability of the estimates as measured by the 'standard error' is explained in greater detail on page 2 of this publication.

8. All estimates prior to November 1983 were from a reselected sample derived from updated lists of payroll taxpayers and government organisations.

The new sample survey is based on the ABS register of businesses and replaces the survey based on a sample selected from lists of employers subject to payroll tax and lists of government organisations and hospitals.

9. Background information for the introduction of the new survey is provided in Information Paper: New Statistical Series: Employment, Average Weekly Earnings, Job Vacancies and Overtime (6256.0) issued on 21 June 1984.

10. Because of the substantially improved coverage of employers provided by the ABS register and a new and larger sample, results from the new survey are not comparable with previous surveys and no attempt has been made to revise the old series. Nevertheless, to provide a relationship between the old and new series, estimates for November 1983, obtained from the old and new surveys, are presented in this publication.

TABLE 11. TRADE UNIONS: NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP, TASMANIA (a)

At 31 December	Separate unions	(Numbers)	Change in membership from previous year	Proportion of total wage and salary earners (b)
	No.	'000	per cent	per cent
1972	112	79.1	+ 5.7	53
1973	118	82.1	+ 3.8	53
1974	123	87.9	+ 6.0	53
1975	122	86.0	- 1.1	51
1976	120	85.5	- 0.5	51
1977	122	90.2	+ 5.5	53
1978	123	88.9	- 1.4	53
1979	121	88.2	- 0.8	51
1980	122	88.4	+ 0.2	50
1981	123	89.8	+ 1.6	52
1982	124	89.1	- 1.2	53
1983	123	88.6	+ 0.5	53
1984	127	91.3	+ 3.0	52

(a) See note on page 11, paragraph 2.

(b) Proportions are calculated based on estimates of civilian employees up to 1978 and on Labour Force Survey estimates from 1979 onwards.

TABLE 12. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS, SUMMARY, TASMANIA (a)

Period	Disputes (b)	Workers involved (directly and indirectly)	Working days lost	Estimated loss in wages
	No.	'000	'000	\$'000
1977	39	7.9	25.7	928
1978	46	17.1	35.4	1 355
1979	53	21.1	59.0	2 276
1980	52	9.6	91.5	4 390
1981	88	16.9	64.3	3 556
1982	48	12.1	61.5	4 162
1983	54	11.4	67.8	n.a.
1984	64	13.9	50.5	n.a.

(a) Statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of 10 man-days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Includes all disputes in progress during the period.

(b) Disputes commencing during the year.

TABLE 13. INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY INDUSTRY DIVISION, TASMANIA (a)

ASIC DIVISION							
		Mining	Manufacturing	Construction	Transport & Storage Communication	Other Industries	Total
No. of disputes	1980	17	14	1	7	13	52
	1981	22	16	8	17	25	88
	1982	2	16	6	11	7	48
	1983	26	8	8	6	6	54
	1984	27	18	1	9	9	64
Workers involved	1980	5.0	2.3	-	0.6	1.7	9.6
Directly or	1981	5.5	2.4	2.1	3.4	3.5	16.9
Indirectly ('000)	1982	4.0	4.9	0.7	1.4	1.2	12.1
	1983	7.2	1.1	1.7	0.4	1.1	11.4
	1984	5.9	3.2	-	1.0	3.8	13.9
Working days	1980	70.6	8.6	0.1	0.3	11.9	91.5
Lost ('000)	1981	26.3	7.3	3.8	10.8	16.1	64.3
	1982	37.6	13.7	6.0	0.6	3.4	61.5
	1983	42.7	5.9	2.1	0.1	16.6	67.8
	1984	33.9	7.9	0.3	3.1	5.2	50.5

(a) Refer note (a), Table 12.

TABLE 14. METHOD OF SETTLEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES:
ALL INDUSTRY GROUPS, TASMANIA (a)

Method of settlement	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Number of disputes (b)							
Negotiation	11	10	22	30	17	24	21
State legislation	3	4	1	9	4	3	6
Federal and joint federal-state legislation	5	9	7	10	6	6	5
Resumption without negotiation	27	30	18	37	21	21	29
Other methods	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Total	46	53	49	87	48	54	63
Workers involved (directly and indirectly) ('000)							
Negotiation	1.7	2.3	4.1	5.9	3.8	4.7	4.4
State legislation	1.0	0.4	0.9	2.1	n.p.	n.p.	1.3
Federal and joint federal-state legislation	0.5	0.8	1.1	2.0	n.p.	n.p.	1.5
Resumption without negotiation	13.6	17.7	2.5	8.2	5.2	5.6	5.0
Other methods	-	-	0.7	0.1	-	-	-
Total	17.1	21.1	9.5	16.3	11.4	11.4	12.2
Working days lost ('000)							
Negotiation	7.0	13.5	72.8	20.8	26.6	47.8	31.6
State legislation	6.6	3.3	2.7	7.0	n.p.	n.p.	3.2
Federal and joint federal-state legislation	1.7	7.1	6.2	5.1	n.p.	n.p.	5.6
Resumption without negotiation	20.1	35.8	7.4	28.9	11.3	6.4	8.5
Other methods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	35.4	59.8	91.2	62.0	64.0	67.8	48.8

- (a) The statistics relate only to disputes involving stoppages of work of 10 man-days or more at the establishments where the stoppages occurred.
(b) Disputes settled in any one particular year.

TABLE 15. JOB VACANCIES, TASMANIA

Period		Non-manufacturing industries ('000)	Total ('000)	Job vacancy rate (Per Cent)
1982	August	0.3(a)	0.5(a)	0.4(a)
	November	0.4(a)	0.5(a)	0.4(a)
1983	February	0.3	0.4	0.4(a)
	May	0.3(a)	0.3(a)	0.3
	August	-	0.4(a)	0.4
	November	old(b) 0.7(a)	0.7(a)	0.6
1984		new(c) 0.8(a)	0.8	0.7(a)
	February	1.1	1.2	0.9(a)
	May	0.6	0.6	-
	August	0.8	0.8	0.7
	November	0.7	0.8	0.6
1985	February	1.0	1.1	0.8
	May	1.1	1.2	0.9
	August	0.8	0.9	0.7

- (a) Standard error greater than 20 per cent but less than 30 per cent. See paragraph 7, page 11.
(b) Result from payroll tax based sample. See text, paragraphs 8, 9 and 10, page 11.
(c) Result from sample from ABS register. See text, paragraphs 8, 9 and 10, page 11.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE TASMANIAN OFFICE OF THE AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS (a)

Cat. No.	Publications	Latest issue (b)	Date of issue
GENERAL			
1101.6	Index of Towns, Localities and Standard Area Codes irr	1981	1-12-1981
1103.6	Catalogue of Publications, Tasmanian Office irr	1983	6- 7-1983
1301.6	Tasmanian Year Book (\$16.50; \$19.00 posted) a	1984	9- 8-1984
1302.6	Pocket Year Book of Tasmania (\$3.00; \$3.70 posted) a	1984	21- 9-1984
1303.6	Monthly Summary of Statistics m	May 1985	May 1985
1304.6	Compendium of Local Government Area Statistics irr	1982	10-12-1982
1305.6	Tasmania at a Glance a	1985	7- 5-1985
1306.6	Major Economic Indicators q	Dec qtr 1984	26- 3-1985
DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL			
2201.6	Census of Population and Housing 1981: Characteristics of Persons in Hobart Suburbs	30 June 1981	20- 8-1982
2202.6	Census of Population and Housing 1981: Characteristics of Persons in Launceston Suburbs	30 June 1981	26- 8-1982
2401.6	Census of Population and Housing 1981: Characteristics of the Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas	30 June 1981	28-11-1983
3203.6	Age Distribution of the Estimated Resident Population in Local Government Areas, Tasmania irr	30 June 1981	30- 8-1983
3204.6	Population Statistics a	1984	29- 3-1985
3302.6	Divorces a	1983	5-12-1984
3303.6	Births a	1983	10- 4-1985
3304.6	Deaths a	1983	10- 5-1985
3305.6	Marriages a	1983	10- 1-1985
4101.6	Social Report irr (\$3.00; \$4.20 posted)	1985	11- 2-1985
4203.6	Tertiary Education a	1983	7- 9-1984
4204.6	Government Schools a	1983	13-12-1983
4205.6	Non-government Schools a	1983	13-12-1983
4503.6	Prison Statistics a	1983-84	27- 9-1984
4504.6	Police Statistics a	1983-84	13- 5-1985
4505.6	Childrens Court Statistics a	1983	12- 4-1985
4506.6	Lower Court Statistics a	1983	30- 1-1985
4507.6	Higher Court Statistics a	1983	20- 5-1985
TRADE AND FINANCE			
5401.6	Interstate Trade a	1982-83	11- 9-1984
5501.6	Local Government Finance a (\$1.70 posted)	1982-83	4-12-1984
5603.6	Friendly Societies, Report on a	1979 & 1980	Nov. 1981
LABOUR, WAGES AND PRICES			
6102.6	Labour Statistics a	1982-83	17- 5-1984
6301.6	Industrial Accident Statistics a (\$1.90 posted)	1983-84	23- 4-1985
6401.6	Prices and Price Indexes a	1983-84	20- 2-1985
AGRICULTURE			
7111.6	Principal Agricultural Commodities (Preliminary) a	1983-84	20- 6-1984
7221.6	Livestock and Livestock Products a	1982-83	24- 9-1984
7321.6	Crops and Pastures a	1982-83	8- 6-1984
7322.6	Fruit a	1982-83	15- 5-1984
7411.6	Agricultural Land Use and Selected Inputs a	1982-83	1- 2-1985
7501.6	Agricultural Commodities Produced, Value of a	1982-83	5-10-1984
7601.6	Household Fish Consumption and Non-commercial Fishing Activities	October 1983	12- 3-1984
MANUFACTURING, TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, RETAIL, MINING AND BUILDING			
8201.6	Census of Manufacturing Establishments, Summary of Operations by Industry Class a	1982-83	3- 8-1984
8202.6	Census of Manufacturing Establishments, Details of Operations and Small Area Statistics a (\$2.40 posted)	1982-83	11-12-1984
8203.6	Sawmilling, Woodchipping, etc. Statistics q	Dec. qtr 1984	20- 5-1985
8301.6	Miscellaneous Indicators of Production m	April 1985	3- 5-1985
8401.6	Mining a	1982-83	23-11-1984
8622.6	Retail, Establishments and Selected Service Establishments Details of Operations by Industry Class irr	1979-80	3- 2-1982
8623.6	Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments Industry and Commodity Details for Statistical Retail Areas irr	1979-80	3- 3-1982
8624.6	Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments Hotel and Accommodation irr	1979-80	26- 3-1982
8625.6	Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments Commodity Sales and Service Takings irr	1979-80	23- 7-1982
8626.6	Retail Establishments and Selected Service Establishments Industry and Commodity Details by Size of Establishments irr	1979-80	3- 8-1982
8635.6	Tourist Accommodation q	Dec. qtr. 1984	10- 5-1985
8760.6	Building and Related Statistics a	1983-84	16- 5-1985
8731.6	Building Approvals m	February 1985	3- 5-1985
8741.6	Dwelling Unit Commencements Reported by Approving Authorities m	Dec. 1984	2- 5-1985
8752.6	Building Activity q	Sept qtr 1984	14- 3-1985
TRANSPORT			
9302.6	Motor Vehicle Census irr	30 Sept. 1982	13- 7-1983
9303.6	Motor Vehicle Registrations m	March 1985	15- 5-1985
9405.6	Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties q	Dec qtr 1984	22- 5-1985
9406.6	Road Traffic Accidents Involving Casualties a	31 Dec 1984	22- 5-1985

(a) Publications are free of charge unless a price is shown. The name of each publication is followed by a symbol indicating the frequency of publication as follows: m - monthly, q - quarterly, a - annual, irr - irregular.
(b) As at 22 May 1985.